



Organization of American States

17th St. & Constitution Avenue N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
United States of America

P. 202.458.3000
www.oas.org

**INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE
CONTROL COMMISSION**

CICAD

Secretariat for Multidimensional Security

**FORTY-SEVENTH REGULAR SESSION
May 3 - 5, 2010
Washington, DC**

**OEA/SER.L/XIV.2.47
CICAD/DOC. 1784/10 rev. 4
5 May 2010
Original: English**

**2009 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AT ITS FORTIETH REGULAR SESSION**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	1
Meetings and Officers of CICAD in 2009	3
CHAPTER I THE CICAD PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY IN THE HEMISPHERE.....	5
A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM).....	5
Overview.....	5
Fourth Evaluation Round 2005-2006.....	5
Second GEG Drafting Session.....	5
Progress Reports on the Implementation of Recommendations	5
Progress Report on the UNGASS Objectives and Goals 1998-2008	6
Fifth Evaluation Round 2007-2009	6
Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) meeting.....	6
Regional Training and Coordination Workshops	6
MEM National Coordination Workshops.....	6
GEG Preparatory Session for the Fifth Evaluation Round.....	7
B. DEMAND REDUCTION.....	7
Overview.....	7
Training and Certification of Drug Treatment Counselors.....	7
University Education in Addictions Studies	8
Educational Development Program	8
Schools of Nursing Expansion.....	8
Schools of Medicine	8
University Networks	8
International Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals to Study Drug Issues.....	8
Program Execution.....	9
School-based life skills substance abuse prevention program.....	9
Workplace Prevention Program.....	9
Youth Outreach Program in El Salvador	9
Drug Treatment, Recovery and Aftercare.....	9
Standards of Care in Drug Treatment and Regulation of Treatment Centers.....	9
Policy Development: Integration of Drug treatment into National Healthcare Systems..	10
Drug Treatment Protocols.....	10
Exchanges of Good Practices in Drug Abuse Treatment.....	10
C. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT.....	11
Overview.....	11
Supply Reduction and Control.....	11
Training.....	11
Expert Groups	12

Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development	12
Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO).....	12
Colombia: Study on the Effects of Aerial Glyphosate Spraying	12
D. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING.....	12
Overview.....	12
Expert Group.....	13
Seized and Forfeited Assets	13
Training.....	13
E. INSTITUTION BUILDING	14
Overview.....	14
National Drug Policy	14
SAVIA, Health and Drugs in the Americas.....	14
F. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS	14
Overview.....	14
Research.....	15
Surveys in 2009.....	15
Latin American Epidemiology Work Group – Red Latinoamericana de Investigadores en Drogas (REDLA).....	15
Meeting of Caribbean National Drug Observatories	15
National Drug Information Networks.....	15
Program to Estimate the Human, Social and Economic Costs of Drugs in the Americas	15
New Methodologies	16
Publications.....	16
CHAPTER II: FINANCIAL AND BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS	17
A. CURRENT BUDGET SITUATION OF CICAD.....	17
B. OAS REGULAR FUND.....	19
C. FUNDS SOLICITED AND RECEIVED (EXTERNAL DONORS).....	20
Cash Contributions.....	20
Contributions in Kind	21
D. CICAD PROGRAM EXECUTION DURING 2009	24
E. RESULTS OF THE STRATEGY TO OBTAIN EXTERNAL FUNDING.....	25

**ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
INTER-AMERICAN DRUG ABUSE CONTROL COMMISSION (CICAD)
TO THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF
THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES
AT ITS FORTIETH REGULAR SESSION**

The Inter-American Drug Abuse Control Commission (CICAD) herein presents its annual report to the fortieth regular session of the General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS), pursuant to the provisions of Articles 54 (f) and 91 (f) of the OAS Charter. The present report follows the broad headings of the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere, approved in 1996.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

At the forty-fifth regular session of CICAD, the Chair opened a dialogue, with the participation of the Secretary General, on the new challenges facing CICAD, during which it was proposed that the hemispheric instruments governing collective efforts to combat the drug problem, especially the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere and its Plan of Action, needed to be reviewed. The member states agreed by consensus on the proposal to begin the review process, for which they adopted a methodology, including a timeline for work, and elected Brazil as coordinator of the process.

The Commission tasked Brazil with coordinating a process to produce a working draft for to update the Anti-Drug Strategy in the Hemisphere. A high-level strategy working group took place in September in Sao Paulo. Taking contributions from each of the member states, Brazil developed a first draft, which served as starting point for the Sao Paulo discussion. Fifteen countries contributed written critiques and proposals on this first working draft, and an enriched discussion over three days laid down basic concepts for a new version of the document. Deliberations continued at the forty-sixth regular session in Miami, where the high-level strategy working group worked in a parallel meeting on the basis of a second draft prepared by Brazil and coordination groups (Argentina, Colombia, United States and Mexico).

This reassessment of hemispheric policies and programs was another milestone in an on-going process of evaluation and renewal that has characterized CICAD and its member states over the past two decades. It also highlighted how CICAD's efforts mesh with an international web of treaties, conventions and commitments. Two international events bolstered CICAD's political mandate in dealing with the region's drug challenge:

Fifth Summit of the Americas - At the meeting in Trinidad and Tobago in April, the Summit process culminated with the approval of the Declaration of Commitment of Port of Spain that, among other issues, renewed the political pledge of the heads of state and government of the region to address drug and related issues in a way that promotes human prosperity and guarantees public security, "with strengthened international cooperation and an integral and balanced approach based on the principle of common and shared responsibility."

UNGASS Review - At the March 2009 52nd regular session of the Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in Vienna, CICAD Chair Maria Teresa Chadwick of Chile presented *Progress of OAS Member States on the UNGASS Goals and Objectives — 1998-2008*, prepared by the Government Expert Group of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM), which summarized the regional efforts during the past 10 years, emphasizing the value of the Mechanism in shaping and assessing government action and the constant need for fine-tuning policy and programs in the region. The CND meeting resulted in a *Draft Political Declaration and Plan of Action on International Cooperation towards an Integrated and Balanced Strategy to Counter the World Drug Problem*, which had, in turn, been the end product of an extended worldwide review of this

globalized problem, and CICAD members used those documents, among others, as a foundation in reformulating its own regional strategy.

The **Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism** has long embodied CICAD's efforts to apply uniform criteria to determine how a country or the region as a whole has dealt with the drug problem and to put forward policy recommendations. In May, the Commission approved the 34 country reports on how member states had implemented a combined total of 453 recommendations of the fourth evaluation round (2005-2006), and sent the reports to the OAS General Assembly in Honduras in June. The next three-year evaluation round (2007-2009) got underway after the MEM's Inter-Governmental Working Group reviewed and reformulated its procedures, questionnaire of indicators and work plan, which were approved by the CICAD Commission in May. The reorganization of procedures and indicators, updating them and introducing new ones that reflect the current policy framework, demonstrates how the Mechanism is a dynamic instrument that adjusts to the new trends in the region.

In efforts to extend **demand reduction** initiatives in new directions, a partnership, funded by the European Commission and executed by CICAD, joined over 40 cities of the European Union, Latin America and the Caribbean together to improve their response to drug dependency through more efficient treatment, recovery and aftercare programs and cooperation. Thanks to the frontline experience of the participants, the EU-LAC partnership has become a robust vehicle for exchanging experiences and sharing policy successes. In a trans-Atlantic round-robin of roundtables and seminars, from Montego Bay to Santiago, back to Goteborg, over to Ghent and down to San Miguel de Tucuman, and then, on to Segovia, hundreds of experts, city authorities and court officials concentrated their efforts in three programmatic areas: improving public policies of drug treatment and inter-agency cooperation; establishing and upgrading treatment services; and developing treatment alternatives to incarceration for drug dependent offenders (frequently called drug treatment courts). Outside of EU-LAC deliberations, multiple cooperation agreements have been forged independently, and will carry its intention beyond the completion of the project. The three-year program was to continue with a city summit in the Spanish city of Lugo in April 2010, and additional activities in 2010, including a workshop in Coimbra, Portugal.

CICAD's Demand Reduction Section initiative to develop and provide specialized training and certification to drug abuse treatment counselors grew considerably. Started in El Salvador and Guatemala in 2007, it expanded to other Central American countries in 2008, reaching Costa Rica, and Nicaragua, and to Mexico, beginning in 2009. Finally, the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT), which has member institutions in 19 countries of Central and South America, endorsed and adopted the CICAD program, and offered its first 240-hour course in mid-2009.

The **Supply Reduction** Section continued providing specialized training to law enforcement officers, customs officers, prosecutors, judges and other professionals. It organized 29 seminars and workshops in 13 countries for nearly one thousand participants, drawing on the expertise from INTERPOL, United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime, the governments of Canada, France and the United States, plus other specialists drawn from the ranks of law enforcement throughout Latin America and the Caribbean.

The Seized and Forfeited Assets Management of Latin America project (BIDAL from the Spanish acronym), carried out by CICAD's **Anti-Money Laundering** Section, drew on lessons learned from the start-up of the pilot phase in the three countries (Argentina, Chile, and Uruguay) as it prepared to make this information available to other member countries. Each country participating in the project set up an inter-agency coordinating commission to tackle the multiple issues, and received a report with concrete recommendations from independent consultants. The Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering finished preparation of a Manual of Best Practices and a set of recommendations for specialized training.

The **Institution Building** Section with the national drug control commissions drafted guidelines for developing, implementing and evaluating national drug control plans, strategies and programs, which will be published as a new standardized reference guide, *How to Develop a National Drug Control Policy*.

The guidelines were developed for the Caribbean Region with CARICOM's support. However, the material can be used in other regions with minimal adaptations.

The **Inter-American Observatory on Drugs** (OID) continued with its work creating national drug information systems in five Caribbean countries (Dominica, Haiti, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Guyana), which expanded to nine in 2009 with the addition of Antigua and Barbuda, The Bahamas, Belize, and Jamaica. The OID held its biannual meeting of the Caribbean observatories on drugs in August in Roseau, Dominica, where 30 participants from 15 countries, plus Health Canada, the US National Institute of Justice (NIJ) and the CARICOM Secretariat, discussed the implications of the first-ever regional comparative analysis of drug use among secondary school students in the Caribbean. The OID plans to publish that study, carried out in 12 countries, in mid- 2010.

In a similar vein, the OID was finishing *Drug Use in the Americas: 2009*, a comparative analysis which aims to provide a comprehensive look at the drug use situation in the Hemisphere in order to understand the phenomenon in a global context. The report examines the main substances of abuse, drawing on multiple data sources across the region.

Meetings and Officers of CICAD in 2009

The Commission held its forty-fifth regular session in Washington, DC, on May 2-4 and its forty-sixth regular session in Miami, Florida, United States on November 18-20.

The Chair of CICAD for the 2008-2009 term of office was Chile, in the person of Ms. María Teresa Chadwick, Executive Secretary of the National Council for the Control of Narcotics (CONACE). The Vice Chair for the same term was the United States, in the person of Mr. David Johnson, Assistant Secretary for International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs of the U.S. Department of State.

At its forty-sixth regular session, the Commission elected the United States as the Chair, in the person of Mr. David Johnson. The Vice Chair was Suriname, in the person of Mr. Chan Santokhi, Minister of Justice and Police of Suriname.

CHAPTER I
THE CICAD PROGRAM TO IMPLEMENT THE
ANTI-DRUG STRATEGY IN THE HEMISPHERE

A. MULTILATERAL EVALUATION MECHANISM (MEM)

Overview

The Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism is a mandate of the Second Summit of the Americas in 1998, set up to evaluate the drug control efforts of member states so that each country can take corrective action, seeking assistance from other member states or CICAD's Executive Secretariat as needed. With this initiative, governments of the Hemisphere recognized that the complex, transnational nature of the drug problem requires a comprehensive, balanced response by them, acting in concert under the principle of shared responsibility.

The Mechanism helps governments identify their strengths and shortcomings across a variety of indicators, and assists them in adjusting their policies, programs and actions to respond more effectively to the challenges posed by the international drug problem. It is also a vehicle to improve collective capacities for controlling the drug problem and enhancing hemispheric cooperation. Through the MEM process, national and hemispheric evaluations are carried out by the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), comprised of experts from each member state, over a three-year cycle, focusing on four areas: institutional capacity, demand reduction, supply reduction and control measures. Each member state receives specific recommendations to assist in fine-tuning policies and correcting deficiencies.

Before each evaluation round, the MEM procedures undergo a comprehensive review by the Inter-governmental Working Group (IWG), comprised of representatives of the member states, with a view to improving the MEM procedures, instruments and evaluation cycle. Since its inception in 1999, the MEM has completed four rounds. The fifth evaluation round commenced in July 2009 with the distribution of the Questionnaire of 50 indicators. The MEM fifth round national reports of the full evaluation phase will be published in December 2010.

Fourth Evaluation Round 2005-2006

Second GEG Drafting Session

The GEG held its final meeting for the fourth evaluation round in Washington, DC, March 30–April 3, 2009, to evaluate the progress made by member states in implementing the recommendations assigned in the fourth round reports. Experts analyzed and evaluated the new information provided by member states and drafted final conclusions and evaluations based on updated data. The Commissioners received all 34 reports prior to the forty-fifth CICAD regular session.

Progress Reports on the Implementation of Recommendations

In its forty-fifth regular session, The CICAD Commission reviewed and approved 34 national reports on the progress made by member states in implementing the 453 recommendations assigned in the fourth round, at its regular session in Washington DC in May 2009. The Commission delivered the reports to the

foreign ministers and heads of delegations at the OAS General Assembly in San Pedro Sula (June 2009) and distributed them to all member states.

Progress Report on the UNGASS Objectives and Goals 1998-2008

The CICAD Chair, Ms. Maria Teresa Chadwick of Chile, presented to the Fifty-Second Session of the United Nations Commission on Narcotic Drugs (CND) in March 2009, the *Progress Report of OAS Member States on the UNGASS Objectives and Goals 1998-2008*, prepared by the Governmental Expert Group of the MEM, as part of the evaluation of the Political Declaration of the UN General Assembly Special Session on the World Drug Problem (UNGASS 1998). The analytical report, whose primary source was the information obtained over the four evaluation rounds of the MEM, shed light on the advances achieved in the OAS member states in all aspects of institutional strengthening, demand reduction, supply reduction, control measures and international cooperation. The document was the only regionally-focused assessment submitted to the CND.

Fifth Evaluation Round 2007-2009

Intergovernmental Working Group (IWG) meeting

The Intergovernmental Working Group met in Washington, DC, February 24–27, 2009, chaired by Argentina, to review and discuss all issues related to the MEM process for the fifth evaluation round 2007-2009. The delegations reviewed the following documents: the Questionnaire of Indicators, the Outline for the Introductory Document, the Calendar of Activities, the Procedural Manual, and the Manual for the Preparation of Reports. The IWG eliminated several indicators but added new indicators on maritime monitoring and interdiction, port security to prevent maritime narcotrafficking, interdiction for the control of aerial drug trafficking activities, international cooperation and the tracing of illicitly trafficked firearms. The IWG Chair presented a report of the Group's conclusions and results to the forty-fifth regular session of CICAD in May 2009. The Commission considered and approved the redrafted documents.

Regional Training and Coordination Workshops

In preparation for the fifth evaluation round, CICAD organized two regional workshops for national coordinating entities (NCEs) responsible for preparing MEM information, the first held on July 16–17 in Mexico City and the other on July 22–23 in Belize City. Thirty-one member states sent 50 participants to the workshops, hosted by Mexico's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Belize's Ministry of Health, respectively. The objective of these workshops was to prepare NCEs for their role regarding the three-year evaluation cycle that was about to begin, as well as to review the new questionnaire of indicators and all process-related issues, from the process of compiling and coordinating information to its submission, analysis and evaluation. The sessions included discussion on ways to strengthen the capacities of NCEs and encouraged the exchange of ideas and experiences among participating agencies.

MEM National Coordination Workshops

CICAD organized five national coordination workshops in 2009 to provide countries with information regarding the Fourth Round recommendations, as well as elements of the new evaluation round. The workshops addressed the MEM process, the operation of the Governmental Expert Group (GEG), the new questionnaire of indicators and other aspects: Guatemala (January), Ecuador (August), Canada (September), Argentina (September), Paraguay (September) and St. Vincent and the Grenadines (November).

GEG Preparatory Session for the Fifth Evaluation Round

A GEG preparatory session took place in Mexico City in December to strengthen the capacity of the GEG Experts to evaluate the information provided by the member states within the framework of the MEM's Fifth Evaluation Round, as well as to ensure that newly designated experts were prepared with the necessary knowledge and skills to participate in the evaluation process. The two-day session covered key aspects of the MEM process, including timelines, criteria for the evaluations, and formulation of recommendations and composition of the Working Groups for the new evaluation round.

B. DEMAND REDUCTION

Overview

CICAD's Demand Reduction Program, created in 1987, covers three broad areas: prevention of the use and abuse of alcohol and other licit and illicit drugs, and of the misuse of prescription drugs; the treatment and rehabilitation of drug- and alcohol-dependent persons; and training and education in substance abuse prevention and treatment. CICAD's Expert Group on Demand Reduction, created by the Commission in 1996 to advise it on technical issues in the field, meets at regular intervals to develop strategy papers and guidelines in drug demand reduction. Forms of cooperation with member states include human resources education and training, technical and financial assistance for specific projects, exchange of best practices, institution building and policy development, and the setting of hemispheric standards in demand reduction.

Training and Certification of Drug Treatment Counselors

Starting in late 2006, CICAD began a program to train and certify drug treatment counselors in El Salvador and Guatemala, in cooperation with their National Drug Commissions. By the end of 2009, it had extended to most of the countries of the Hemisphere, working with governments, professional associations and non-governmental organizations to improve the quality of services of drug treatment centers through the systematic training of their counselors.

The Central American Permanent Commission for the Eradication of Production, Trafficking, Consumption and Illicit Use of Narcotics and Psychotropic Substance (CPP) has incorporated the program in its regional strategy.

CICAD is also cooperating with the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT) to provide similar training and certification mechanisms to FLACT member organizations in nineteen Central and South American countries. FLACT delivered two 240-hour training modules for 35 counselors and 36 drug treatment professionals from Colombia, Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Dominican Republic, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Mexico and Nicaragua in Medellin, Colombia in mid-2009.

CICAD also underwrote the development of three software applications: (1) a management and follow-up system for training and certification, (2) a management information system for operational monitoring of strategic national plans, and (3) a clinical case history system, which allows participating drug treatment facilities to track their patients and maintain accurate, timely records of their treatment.

In addition, CICAD prepared ten training modules of the *Training Manual for Professionals in the Addiction Field* (Spanish only). A revised version of the Training Manual will be completed early in 2010.

Finally, an independent, two-year long scientific evaluation of the results of this program started being conducted in El Salvador, with results expected in late 2010.

University Education in Addictions Studies

CICAD provided the start-up financing and administrative support for two on-line university programs in addictions studies:

The consortium of eight Latin American and European universities sponsoring the Spanish-language on-line M.A. since 2001 was dissolved by mutual agreement in June 2008. A new consortium of Latin American and European universities have taken the lead in developing a new on-line M.A. with a modular structure that better meets continuing education needs in this field. Plans call for some modules to be offered in academic year 2010-2011. Two academic meetings took place in 2009 in order to decide on the number and content of the new modules.

The Certificate Program in Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (in English) at the University of the West Indies (UWI), which was developed with CICAD's backing, offered its first on-line classes in September 2007. After a second year, UWI decided to suspend the program for the current academic year 2009/2010, pending a University-wide review of all of its on-line courses.

Educational Development Program

Schools of Nursing Expansion

Within the framework of CICAD, the Executive Secretariat began a dialogue with the national drug commissions with national associations and federations of schools of nursing.

Schools of Medicine

The CICAD Executive Secretariat began to work with eleven schools of medicine from eight Latin American countries to incorporate addictions studies in their curricula. In July 2009, representatives of these schools of medicine met in Guatemala and agreed on a plan of action, called the *Guatemala Document for Medical Schools*, indicating the commitments and activities they would undertake in the areas of education, extension and research with CICAD support.

University Networks

The CICAD Executive Secretariat and collaborating universities set up three on-line networks, consisting of web sites, virtual libraries, fora and other exchanges of information: the nursing, public health and education networks.

International Research Capacity-Building Program for Health Professionals to Study Drug Issues

In June-August 2009, the Center for Addiction and Mental Health (CAMH, Toronto, Canada) and the CICAD Executive Secretariat offered the fourth session of an advanced training program on drug-related research for health professionals from Latin America and the Caribbean. The group completed a twelve-week course in Toronto, and returned to their countries to collect data for their group study: *Multi-site Study on Co-Morbidity of Psychological Distress and Drug Dependence in Patients in Treatment Centers in Seven Latin American Countries and One Caribbean Country: Implications for Policy and Program Development*. The ten professionals came from Brazil, Chile, Jamaica, Guatemala, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Uruguay. The government of Canada funded the program.

The participants in the 2008/2009 course completed their multi-site study on *Poli-Drug Use by University Students in Six Countries of Latin America and One Caribbean Country*, and are preparing their reports and papers for publication.

Program Execution

School-based life skills substance abuse prevention program

The Lions Clubs International Foundation (LCIF) pioneered this program in the United States, involving 11 million students from kindergarten to 12th grade, and 350,000 teachers and other adults.

CICAD's Lions prevention program began in Belize in 2005 and in Peru, Paraguay and Colombia in 2006. The program has trained around 1,000 teachers in the delivery of the program in these four countries. The Dominican Republic and Mexico started activities in 2009, mainly planning for the training of teachers and coordinating with the local Lions Club chapters to ensure community support.

The effectiveness of the Life Skills program is being evaluated in Peru and Paraguay using the newly-developed *CICAD Toolkit for the Evaluation of Universal Substance Abuse Prevention Programs for Youth*. A team of researchers from the Cayetano Heredia University is conducting an independent evaluation of the program in Peru (2007-2010). In Paraguay, the Metropolitan University of Asuncion, the National Anti-Drug Secretariat (*Secretaría Nacional Antidrogas*, SENAD), the Ministry of Education and CICAD began an evaluation that will be completed in late 2009 and published early in 2010.

Workplace Prevention Program

In the framework of the horizontal cooperation agreement between Chile's National Narcotics Control Council (*Consejo Nacional para el Control de Estupefacientes*, CONACE) and CICAD, a drug and alcohol abuse prevention program in the workplace is being implemented through a chapter of the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC) in Ecuador. The objective is to train BASC personnel in the development and implementation of comprehensive workplace prevention policies and programs so they can assist certified member companies (more than 200 companies) in developing and implementing these measures. Also, the Petroleum Refinery Company in Costa Rica (RECOPE) started implementing a workplace prevention program in late 2009, also with assistance from CONACE and CICAD.

Youth Outreach Program in El Salvador

CICAD provided a third year of financial and technical support for an outreach program to at-risk youth in El Salvador. In the town of Guazapa, the Youth Outreach Center, inaugurated in mid-2008, provides job training, development of leadership skills, family counseling and intervention, and sports and artistic activities for high-risk youth, as resources to prevent drug use, violence and other anti-social behavior. As part of a program with El Salvador, CICAD partnered with the OAS's Trust of the America's Partnership in Opportunities for Employment through Technology in the Americas (POETA) to provide training in information and communication technologies through Microsoft's Unlimited Potential (UP) Program, and job readiness training to high-risk youth in Guazapa.

Drug Treatment, Recovery and Aftercare

Since 2006, CICAD has been working to strengthen drug treatment policies and practices. The strategy has several routes of intervention: the development of a policy framework for drug treatment, the strengthening of governments' ability to regulate and define standards of care for treatment services; protocols or detailed technical guidance for clinicians; training and certification of drug treatment counselors; treatment alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent offenders, and empowerment and capacity-building for treatment improvement at the local level.

Standards of Care in Drug Treatment and Regulation of Treatment Centers

In 2009, CICAD partnered with the CARICOM Secretariat to help Caribbean member states develop a region-wide standard governing drug treatment facilities, which will be published early in 2010.

Policy Development: Integration of Drug treatment into National Healthcare Systems

CICAD is currently working with the Government of Costa Rica to expand and decentralize treatment services in that country, and to develop approaches to the organization of services that will facilitate access to treatment.

At its forty-third regular session, the CICAD Commission elected Mexico to chair the Demand Reduction Expert Group for the term of December 2008 – December 2010, with the United States serving as Vice Chair for the same period. The Commission approved the plan of activities of the Expert Group's and established that work topics would be: drug treatment, rehabilitation and after-care. The Expert Group met in Mexico City in September 2009 and approved a *Declaration of Principles on Drug Treatment and Rehabilitation in the Hemisphere* (CICAD/DREX/doc.4/09 rev.1), which was presented to the CICAD Commission at its forty-sixth regular session.

Drug Treatment Protocols

In a concerted effort to help countries improve the quality of drug treatment as part of their national drug treatment systems, CICAD has begun to develop evidence-based protocols and drug treatment guidelines for use by clinicians in Latin American and Caribbean countries. A CICAD task force of international experts, in cooperation with the Latin American Psychiatric Association ([APAL](#)), is producing a set of clinical protocols for drug dependence in specific populations, in an effort to promote good practices in drug treatment.

The task force met in Barcelona in July 2009, together with the professional staff of the Hospital Val D'Hebron (Barcelona, Spain) and the Spanish Society of Co-occurring Pathology, to continue work on this issue.

Exchanges of Good Practices in Drug Abuse Treatment

CICAD uses various means of exchanging good practices in drug treatment, including the 2006 agreement with the Chilean national drug commission (*Consejo Nacional para el Control de Estupefacientes*, CONACE), whereby CONACE provides technical assistance to other Latin American countries on a variety of technical demand reduction topics.

EU-LAC Drug Treatment City Partnerships:

Twenty-seven activities, including technical workshops and exchanges among cities, were held. The Lugo City Summit on Drugs, held in Spain, will continue this trans-Atlantic collaborative effort in April 2010.

Results achieved so far in this initiative include: Thirteen cooperative agreements were signed between cities to work together on specific topics, over 1,200 local and national delegates and experts participated in the events. The participants developed two instruments for data collection by the cities. The project has received from the cities additional cash and/or in-kind contributions amounting to more than 25% of the original budget.

Two workshops on alternatives to incarceration for drug-dependent offenders were held in 2009 as part of the EU-LAC project. The first was held in Santiago, Chile in March and the second in Ghent, Belgium in June. Their purpose was to enable judges and public prosecutors to learn how drug treatment courts work, and what the research shows about outcomes for drug court participants.

Also through the EU-LAC project, the Judge and Prosecutor of the Drug Treatment Court in Ghent provided technical assistance to the Government of Suriname, through the, Ministry of Justice and Police (District Courts and the Prosecutor's Office), the Ministry of Health, and the Surinamese Psychiatric Center in setting up the first drug treatment court in that country. Support was also provided to the pilot drug court established in 2009 in Monterrey, Mexico.

C. SUPPLY REDUCTION AND ALTERNATIVE DEVELOPMENT

Overview

CICAD's supply reduction and control activities are aimed at helping member states improve their capacity to reduce the production, distribution and availability of illicit drugs and the diversion of chemical products used in the manufacture of drugs. The Supply Reduction Section also helps strengthen legislation, regulations and other measures to control chemical substances generally associated with the production of drugs and pharmaceutical products that could lend themselves to abuse. The second area of activity is concerned with alternative development, supporting initiatives projects to reduce, eliminate or prevent the illicit cultivation of coca, poppy and cannabis, using a comprehensive approach to improve the overall social and economic situation of the population involved.

Supply Reduction and Control

Training

CICAD organized a total of 29 seminars and workshops in 13 countries in 2009, training nearly one thousand law enforcement officers, customs officials and other participants in collaboration with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), INTERPOL, the Caribbean Customs Law Enforcement Council (CCLEC), the Regional Drug Law Enforcement Training Centre (REDTRAC, Spanish Town, Jamaica), the governments of Canada (Royal Canadian Mounted Police - RCMP), France (*Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-Drogue* - CIFAD, Customs, and other agencies) and the United States (International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Bureau (INL) of the State Department).

Counter-Drug Intelligence Program: The Andean Community Regional Counterdrug Intelligence School (ERCAIAD) held two four-week regional seminars (operational and strategic intelligence) in Lima, as well as five one-week national seminars in specialized areas of intelligence development (Argentina, Chile, Colombia, and Ecuador) with approximately 210 participants.

Training Program for the Control of Narcotrafficking: In the framework of this program, two workshops were organized for 55 participants in the Dominican Republic.

Maritime Narcotrafficking and Border, Port and Airport Drug Control Interdiction Program: CICAD worked in collaboration with the Government of France (CIFAD and French Customs), UNODC-Bogota and various chapters of the Business Alliance for Secure Commerce (BASC) to strengthen the capacity of member states to guarantee port security and the control of maritime narcotrafficking, focusing particular attention on the role of the private sector in these areas. A total of seven seminars were delivered under this program: one in Argentina, two in Colombia, one in the Dominican Republic, one in Martinique, one in Paraguay and one in Uruguay, in which approximately 225 public and private sector professionals participated in these various seminars.

Chemical-based (Synthetic) Drug Control Program: In response to the emerging problem of synthetic drugs in the hemisphere, CICAD collaborated with the governments of France (*Centre Interministériel de Formation Anti-Drogue*, CIFAD) and Canada (RCMP) to deliver a training program in this new area. Approximately 140 law enforcement officers, chemists, prosecutors and regulatory officers concerned with the control of synthetic drugs participated in five one-week seminars (Bahamas, Dominican Republic, Mexico, Panama, Peru). CICAD continued with a partnership with INTERPOL to deal with the growing problem of the illicit distribution via the Internet of internationally controlled substances, delivering three specialized seminars (Argentina, Bahamas and Peru) where approximately 75 officials received training.

Chemical Control Program: because of increased exposure hazardous materials involved in producing drugs, law enforcement and customs officials need to have adequate knowledge and skills that ensure their safety from the potentially dangerous or toxic effects of these chemicals. CICAD organized three workshops (one in Chile, one in Jamaica and one in St. Lucia) for 175 participants.

Expert Groups

Three expert groups met to deal with specific technical issues and challenges. Under Peru's chairmanship, the groups on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products met in Lima. The groups considered a range of issues including the growing threat presented by synthetic drugs. The Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking met in Viña del Mar, Chile and considered the threats posed by the movement of illicit drugs and related contraband by maritime transport. The recommendations of all the expert groups, including draft documents, were presented to the Commission in November.

Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development

The Expert Group on Alternative, Integral and Sustainable Development finished its guide for best practices for strengthening producer associations. It evaluated the options for supporting associations of farmers growing alternative crops and the opportunities of preventative alternative development.

Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO)

In December 2009, CICAD ended its participation in the Andean Countries Cocoa Export Support Opportunity (ACCESO) program, which started in June 2005.

Colombia: Study on the Effects of Aerial Glyphosate Spraying

The scientific evaluation team that CICAD hired in 2006 wrapped up its independent study to measure the impact of aerial spraying of coca fields in Colombia on human health and the environment, specifically on the human health and environmental evaluation of the aerial spraying to control coca and poppy crops. The completed study, published in the peer-reviewed scientific periodical *Journal of Human and Environmental Toxicology* in August 2009, consisted of eight technical articles on the environmental impact, a ninth article on risks in agricultural workers in five Colombian regions and an overview that laid out of the full scope of the research and its overall conclusions regarding risk assessment of exposures and effects.

D. ANTI-MONEY LAUNDERING

Overview

CICAD cooperates with member states in combating money laundering and related activities through capacity-building programs focused on strengthening the knowledge and skills of law enforcement officers, judges and prosecutors, public defenders, analysts from financial intelligence units (FIU), banking compliance officers and bank regulators to detect, investigate and prosecute money laundering crimes. It offers technical and advisory assistance to member states in drafting and updating relevant legislation and regulations, especially concerning the management of assets seized and forfeited from drug traffickers, so that governments can exercise control over assets resulting from trafficking and money laundering activities and make productive use of those resources. The Anti-Money Laundering Section serves as the technical secretariat for the Expert Group on the Control of Money Laundering and, in cooperation with the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE), represents the OAS at international meetings on conventions and policies to control this criminal activity and the financing of terrorism.

Expert Group

The Expert Group to Control Money Laundering held a session in May in Washington, DC, and a second in September in Montevideo. At each meeting, one working group on seizures focused on synthesizing work done on seized and forfeited assets while a second dealt with improving the interaction and integration of financial intelligence units (FIUs) and law enforcement agencies.

The working group on seizures produced a Manual of Best Practices and guidelines and recommendations for specialized training, drawing on the experience acquired in the pilot project, Argentina, Chile and Uruguay.

The working group on FIUs and law enforcement agencies began collecting information for a diagnostic document that would describe the investigative interplay between the FIUs and law enforcement agencies in the hemisphere, outline the legal frameworks that establish and regulate their relationships, and capture good practices and recommendations for this type of collaboration in the hemisphere.

Seized and Forfeited Assets

Building on the work in the Expert Group, CICAD continued the pilot phase of the BIDAL Project in 2009, in which inter-institutional working groups drafted recommendations based in overall assessments made for the three countries.

As part of the BIDAL project, two seminars, part specialized training, part experience exchanges, were held with the support of the Secretariat of State Security of the Ministry of Interior of Spain. A meeting in Buenos Aires focused on a mid-point evaluation of the pilot countries, with 60 participants. A second seminar in Lima drew 25 experts from the pilot project countries, plus Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico, Peru and Venezuela, and served to expand the project's application in the region.

Training

In cooperation with the Narcotics Affairs Section office of the US Embassy in Lima, The Anti-Money Laundering Section developed: a comprehensive training program for judges, prosecutors, public defenders, banking compliance officers and FIU financial analysts on the techniques and tools of investigating and prosecuting money laundering; and workshops for judges on special techniques of investigation, circumstantial evidence (*prueba indiciaria*), and on analysis of financial links and relationships and special investigation techniques. In the second half of 2009, the initiative focused on training Peruvian officials.

Together with UNODC and Inter-American Development Bank support, CICAD organized mock trials in Brazil, Nicaragua and Panama. CICAD also held a course on legal theory for prosecutors on investigation and prosecution of money laundering cases, and a workshop on the analysis of financial links and relationships in Guatemala.

In February 2009, CICAD participated in an activity with CICTE and UNODC took place in San José where workshop on the financing of terrorism was held. It centered on a mock investigation of a case of financing of terrorism with the goal of strengthening the investigative skills of the participants as well as the requisite cooperation among law enforcement agencies. Bolivia, Brazil, Costa Rica, Ecuador, Honduras and Paraguay sent 27 participants.

E. INSTITUTION BUILDING

Overview

CICAD's Institution Building program provides technical assistance to its member states in the development and modernization of key institutional components that allow the countries to respond adequately to the drug problem. CICAD also provides support for the organizational and professional development of national drug commissions (NDCs). The section also offers assistance in reviewing and updating national legislation on drugs through new initiatives on regulatory development.

National Drug Policy

Direct technical assistance was provided to the national drug commissions or councils of the Bahamas, Honduras, Panama, and Paraguay for the evaluating and redrafting of their national policies, strategies and plans:

- Strengthening the role of the national drug commissions or councils in the policy-making process, and also as an interagency coordinator.
- Presenting methodologies for planning, developing, monitoring and evaluating anti-drug strategies and plans.
- Providing the participants with basic tools for the development of strategies and plans in the area of drug control and demand reduction.
- Strengthening the capacity of Latin American and Caribbean policy makers and practitioners to develop and deliver effective strategies and plans.

CICAD also prepared a new standardized reference guide entitled *How to Develop a National Drug Policy: A Guide for Policymakers, Practitioners, and Stakeholders*: which provides member states which provides guidance to the countries on this guide was published in English in late 2009. The guidelines were developed for the Caribbean Region with CARICOM's support. However, the guide can be used in other regions with minimal adaptations.

CICAD also organized a training workshop for Caribbean countries in Saint Lucia, in partnership with the CARICOM Secretariat that drew 56 participants from 12 Caribbean OAS member states in the second quarter. The guidelines were developed in collaboration with the CARICOM for the Caribbean region to validate the methodologies for developing policies.

SAVIA, Health and Drugs in the Americas

In 2009 the Spanish International Cooperation Agency for Development (*Agencia Española de Cooperación Internacional para el Desarrollo - AECID*) and Spain's National Drug Plan (*Delegación del Gobierno para el Plan Nacional sobre Drogas*, Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs) financed training workshops. This project also included other regional and horizontal cooperation activities, including funding the attendance at training workshops of local and regional staff working on drugs and holding a regional workshop on municipal drug policies in 2009.

F. INTER-AMERICAN OBSERVATORY ON DRUGS

Overview

The Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID) is CICAD's statistics, information and scientific research branch. Its mandate is to promote and support a hemisphere-wide drug information network,

with and for CICAD member states, that provides scientifically valid, up-to-date and comparable information on the production, trafficking, use, and societal impact of drugs.

Research

Surveys in 2009

The OID provided technical support to Colombia for a survey of the general population, with the publication of the report in the second quarter of 2009. Suriname presented the report of its first national household survey that was done with technical and financial assistance from the OID. A related policy document was developed together with national stakeholders. Belize and Antigua also published reports of a national household survey and a school survey, respectively. Guyana was in the process of finalizing its secondary school survey report.

Under a joint effort with the Andean Community and funded by the European Commission, the OID carried out a series of studies among university students in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador and Peru with emphasis on the use of synthetic drugs.

Latin American Epidemiology Work Group – Red Latinoamericana de Investigadores en Drogas (REDLA)

The Latin American Epidemiology Work Group, an OID-sponsored network of Latin American drug use researchers, met in September to discuss cross-national databases on drug use in Latin America, and to prepare a series of in-depth analyses on key issues on drug consumption in the hemisphere. CICAD's primary partners in the REDLA network, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA, USA) and the National Hispanic Science Network (NHSN), are assisting CICAD and the REDLA in the preparation and publication of these papers in peer-reviewed journals. In October, the first meeting of the Colombia affiliate of REDLA drew 120 participants from research centers and universities and included presentations, roundtable discussions, and scientific research posters.

Meeting of Caribbean National Drug Observatories

In August, 35 professionals from all 16 Caribbean member states came together for the third meeting of the Caribbean national drug observatories, held in the city of Roseau, Dominica, under the auspices of CICAD and the Government of Dominica. The training and information exchange segment of the meeting focused on drug use in the secondary school population.

National Drug Information Networks

The project added four new member states in 2009: Antigua and Barbuda, the Bahamas, Belize, and Jamaica. The meeting of Caribbean observatories in October trained the national project coordinators and mapped out an action plan unique to each participating country.

Program to Estimate the Human, Social and Economic Costs of Drugs in the Americas

With financial support of the Canadian government and the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC) office in Colombia, the OID held a workshop in October 2009 to review current methodologies to examine the link between drugs and crime, which will permit more accurate estimates of lost productivity due to drug-related deaths, and the social and economic costs of crime. The OID held a meeting in December to review the methodology on avoidable costs associated with drug use, which had been applied in Chile in 2007 with the support of CICAD and the Government of Canada.

New Methodologies

In 2009, the OID continued work on new key indicators methodologies and key indicators to identify specific target populations:

Mortality: In the context of developing a with methodology for estimating the number of deaths directly associated with drug use, which the OID has carried out with the financial support of the Argentinean drug control agency (SEDRONAR), 2009 ended with a new chapters on deaths, which was tested in five countries.

Operations Manual for National Drug Observatories: In 2009, the European Monitoring Centre on Drugs and Drug Addiction (EMCDDA), in collaboration with OID, wrote four chapters of the manual of operating procedures, standards and evaluation for national observatories.

Publications

First Comparative Study on Drug Consumption and Associated Factors among Secondary School Students in 12 Caribbean Countries: This report covering Antigua and Barbuda, Barbados, Dominica, Grenada, Guyana, Haiti, Jamaica, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, Suriname, and Trinidad and Tobago will be published in mid-2010.

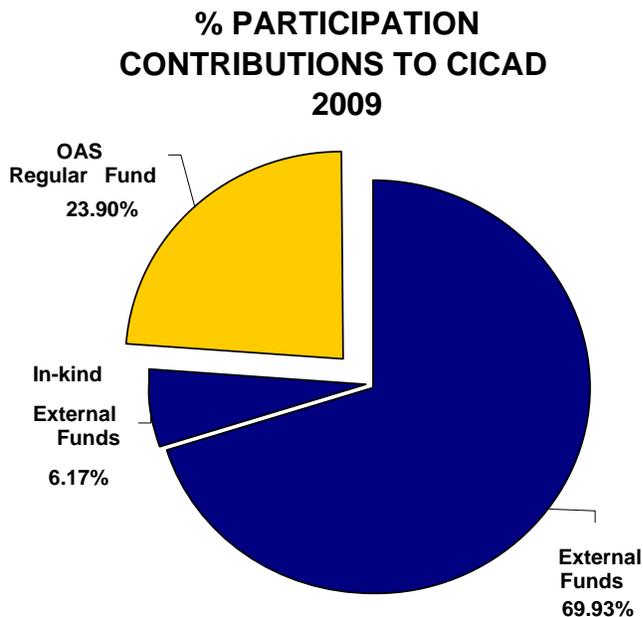
Drug Consumption Surveys of Secondary School Students - Comparative Study Report (Argentina, Bolivia, Chile, Ecuador, Peru and Uruguay) was being prepared for publication in the first quarter of 2010, in partnership with the UNODC.

CHAPTER II: FINANCIAL AND BUDGET CONSIDERATIONS

A. CURRENT BUDGET SITUATION OF CICAD

In compliance with mandates, CICAD is financed through the OAS Regular Fund and the contributions of external donors, both as cash and in-kind. During 2009, the Executive Secretariat received USD\$8,137,497 in cash and USD\$535,400 in kind.

Graphic 1



Within total contributions received, the Regular Fund made up US\$2,072,558, which corresponds to 23.9% of the total. Contributions received from external donors (in kind and cash) were US\$6,600,339, and represented 76.1% of the total received during the year.

The following tables show the details in cash and in-kind contributions in 2009.

Table 1: CASH CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2009

Country – Donor Agency	Contribution
United States	\$ 4 072 980
OAS Regular Fund	\$ 2 072 558
Canada	\$ 798 305
European Union	\$ 501 658
Andean Community of Nations (CAN)	\$ 251 519
Mexico	\$ 150 000
Peru	\$ 119 915
France	\$ 56 567
Greece	\$ 40 000
Chile	\$ 30 000
Dominican Republic	\$ 19 000
Suriname	\$ 15 000
The Bahamas	\$ 5 000
Uruguay	\$ 4 985
Total cash contributions	\$ 8,137,497

IN-KIND CONTRIBUTIONS TO CICAD 2009

(Approximate Amounts)

Country – Donor Agency	Contribution
Canada	\$ 174 000
Spain	\$ 144 000
Sweden	\$ 60 000
Mexico	\$ 37 700
Belgium	\$ 37 000
Chile	\$ 24 500
CARICOM	\$ 22 500
Argentina	\$ 11 500
Panama	\$ 10 000
Peru	\$ 8 600
Uruguay	\$ 3 000
Suriname	\$ 2 600
Total in-kind contributions	\$ 535,400

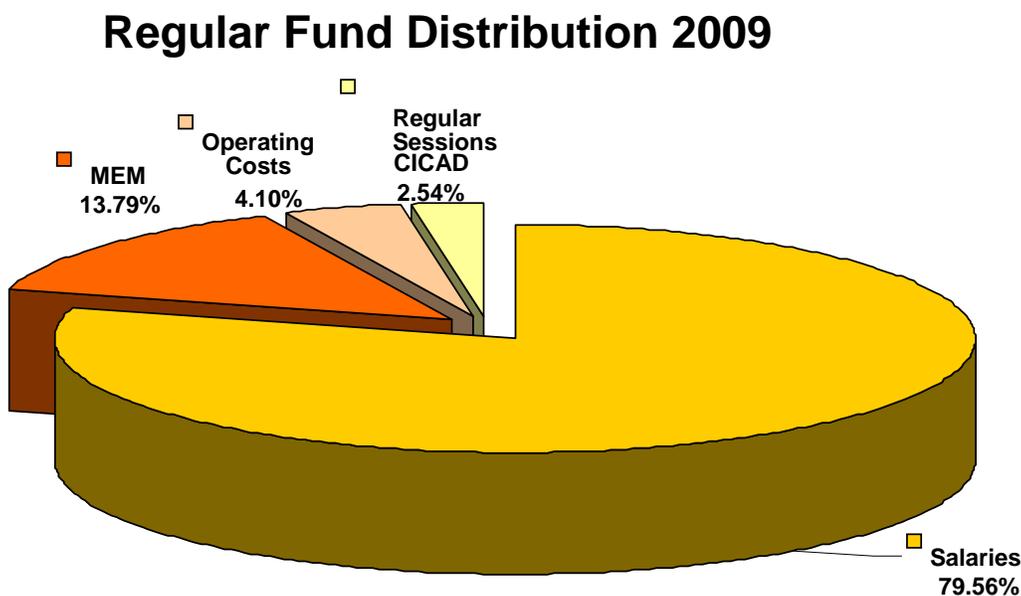
TOTAL CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 8,672,897
----------------------------	---------------------

B. OAS REGULAR FUND

The contribution of the OAS Regular Fund for 2009 was distributed to cover approximately a third of CICAD personnel costs (USD\$1,627,158), for the operations of the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (USD\$308,500), for the payment of operating expenditures of the Executive Secretariat (USD\$79,000), and for partially funding the holding of two statutory meetings of the Commission (USD\$57,900).

The following graphic shows the execution of the budget assigned by the Regular Fund among these large headings. It should be noted that the reduction in personnel costs, compared to the USD\$1,630,911 spent in 2008, is due to the freezing of two CICAD posts paid from the Regular Fund. The incumbents retired in July.

Graphic 2



C. FUNDS SOLICITED AND RECEIVED (EXTERNAL DONORS)

The total contributions of external funds received from donors (cash and in kind) was USD\$6,000,339.

Cash Contributions

USD \$6,064,939

2) United States of America: USD\$4,072,980

a) Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs (INL), U.S. Department of State: USD\$4,062,980

- i) INL's annual contribution to CICAD in 2009 was USD\$1,463,000 to finance CICAD program activities.
- ii) Under the Merida Initiative, CICAD received a first disbursement for the amount of USD\$1,789,882 out of a total of USD\$2.8 million for the Training and Certification of Drug Treatment Therapists project in Mexico.
- iii) A special contribution for two projects of the Demand Reduction section for a total of USD \$336,000: a Project for the Implementation and Evaluation of the School-based Prevention Life Skills in Panama for US\$ 176,000; and USD \$160,000 for supporting the certification of drug treatment therapists through the Latin American Federation of Therapeutic Communities (FLACT).
- iv) Special contribution of USD\$188,604 for the project of Technical Assistance against the Financing of Terrorism that CICAD and the Inter-American Committee against Terrorism (CICTE) jointly develop.
- v) Final disbursement of USD\$ 114,736 by the Narcotics Affairs Section of the U.S. Embassy in Lima for several workshops on money laundering and the financing of terrorism in Peru.
- vi) Two special contributions by the NAS Bogota for a total of USD \$105,618: The first (USD \$49,538) for the schools of nursing project in Colombia, and the second (USD\$56,180) for the co-financing of local juvenile initiatives in Colombia within the framework of the Health and Life in the Americas (SAVIA) project, promoted and financed by the Government of Spain.
- vii) Transfer of USD\$65,140 from the INL to CICAD to cover logistical costs for the forty sixth regular session of CICAD, held in Miami, United States.

b) National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA): USD\$10,000. Contribution to fund the holding of a meeting of the Epidemiological Research Network of Latin America (REDLA).

2) Canada, Department of Foreign Affairs and International Commerce (DFAIT): USD\$798,305 (CAD\$906,933):

- a) **Annual contribution 2008-2009:** In the first quarter of the year, CICAD received the third contribution (reimbursement) corresponding to the Canadian fiscal year 2008-2009 for a total of USD\$359,684 (CAD\$420,458) corresponding to expenditures related to the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism (MEM) process, various projects of Supply Reduction, Demand Reduction and the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs (OID), as well as the operating costs of the Office of the Executive Secretariat (General Fund).
- b) **Annual contribution 2009-2010:** CICAD received a first disbursement of \$438,621 (CAD\$486,475) of the annual contribution for 2009-2010. This first disbursement financed several projects of Supply Reduction, the International Program for Research Training of Health Professionals for the Study of the Drug Problem in Latin American and the Caribbean, which was

carried out with the Center for Addictions and Mental Health (CAMH), the project of drug treatment patient information systems in the Caribbean, as well as the OID's Drug Information Networks project in the Caribbean and the CICAD General Fund.

3) European Union: USD\$501,658

A third disbursement of an agreement signed for the execution of the EU-LAC City Partnership on Drug Treatment project, which seeks to improve treatment and rehabilitation practices for drug dependency through the exchange of experience among cities of Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean.

4) Andean Community of Nations (CAN): USD\$251,519

Payment for services of the OID for the development of an epidemiological study on the consumption of synthetic drugs in the university population in the member states of the Andean Community, funded through the cooperation agreement between CAN and the EU on synthetic drugs

5) Government of Mexico: USD\$165,000

Annual voluntary contribution of the Attorney General of the Republic of Mexico to the CICAD General Fund (USD\$95,000) and for the MEM (USD\$66,000)

6) Government of France: USD\$62,213

Voluntary contribution through the Permanent Observer Mission of France to the OAS to the CICAD General Fund.

7) Government of Greece: USD\$40,000

Voluntary contribution through the Permanent Observer Mission of Greece to the OAS to the CICAD General Fund.

8) Government of Chile: USD\$30,000

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD General Fund

9) Government of the Dominican Republic: USD\$19,000

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD General Fund

10) Government of Suriname: USD\$15,000

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD Solidarity Fund

11) Government of The Bahamas: USD\$5,000

Voluntary contribution to the MEM

12) Government of the Republic of Uruguay: \$4,985

Voluntary contribution to the CICAD General Fund

Contributions in Kind

USD \$535,400 (approximate amounts)

1) Government of Canada: USD\$170,000

A contribution in kind of the CAMH for the implementation of the International Training Program for Research for Health Professionals to Study the Drug Problem in Latin America and the Caribbean.

2) Government of Spain: USD \$144,000

- a) **Center for Intelligence against Organized Crime - Ministry of Interior: USD\$60,000**
- i) Contribution in kind of US\$30,000 for the regional workshop of the Seized Assets in Latin America (BIDAL) project held in Lima, covering the costs of airfares for 18 participants from nine member states, as well as airfares and traveling expenses for four Spanish experts
 - ii) Contribution in kind of US\$20,000 for a regional Workshop of a Mock Investigation of a Money Laundering Case, held in Lima, covering the airfares of six participants from four member states, as well as the airfares and traveling expenses of three Spanish experts.
 - iii) Contribution in kind of US\$10,000 for a regional workshop of the BIDAL project held in Buenos Aires, covering the airfares and traveling expenses of an international expert.
- b) **Spanish Agency for International Development Cooperation (AECID): USD\$40,000**
- Contribution in kind of US\$40,000 for the Workshop on Quality of Local Policies on Drug Use Reductions in Ibero-America, held in Cartagena de Indias, Colombia, covering the cost of food, lodging and logistical support.
- c) **City of Segovia and Government Delegation of the National Plan on Drugs – Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs: USD\$32,500**
- Contribution in kind for the wrap-up forum on improving public policies on drug treatment and inter-institutional coordination in cities in Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, held in Segovia, Spain, covering the costs of food lodging and logistical support.
- d) **Government Delegation of the National Plan on Drugs – Ministry of Health and Consumer Affairs: USD\$6,000**
- Payment of fees, transport and expenses of two Spanish experts that trained to participants at the regional workshop at the Training Center at Cartagena de Indias, cited in item b.
- e) **City of Barcelona: USD\$5,500**
- Contribution in kind for the roundtable that took place in the city of Barcelona, covering certain costs of food, lodging and logistical support.
- 3) **Government of Sweden: USD\$60,000**
- Contribution in kind by the city of Goteborg for the EU-LAC city forum for the improvement of public policies on drug treatment and inter-institutional cooperation, covering food, lodging, local transport and logistical support.
- 4) **Government of Mexico: USD\$37,700**
- Contribution in kind of the National Council against Addictions (CONADIC) for the organization of the XI meeting of the Expert Group on Demand Reduction in the Mexico City, DF, covering simultaneous interpretation in two languages and other logistical costs.
- 5) **Government of Belgium: USD\$37,000**
- Contribution in kind of the city of Ghent for the EU-LAC roundtable on experiences of judges and prosecutors with alternatives to incarceration, covering food, lodging, local transport and logistical support.
- 6) **Government of Chile – National Council for the Control of Narcotics (CONACE): USD\$24,500**
- a. Contribution in kind for the EU-LAC roundtable on experiences of judges and prosecutors on alternatives to incarceration in Santiago, covering food, lodging, local transport and logistical support. USD\$16,500.

- b. Audio-video equipment, food and other logistical support for the Expert Group on Maritime Narcotrafficking – USD\$8,000.

7) Caribbean Community (CARICOM): USD\$22,500

Contribution in kind for the roundtable on local assessments and information systems in drug treatment, covering food and local transport of the participants from the Caribbean and other logistical support.

8) Government of Argentina – the Argentine National Drug Commission (SEDRONAR): USD\$11,500

Contribution in kind of SEDRONAR and the city of San Miguel de Tucumán for the organization of a roundtable on strategic planning in the drafting of local drug treatment plans, covering food, local transport and other logistical support.

9) Government of Panama: USD\$10,000

Contribution in kind for a regional training seminar on the production of synthetic drugs and clandestine laboratories for officers of CICAD member states, covering food, lodging, and other logistical support.

10) Government of Peru: USD\$8.600

a. **National Commission for Development and Life without Drugs (DEVIDA) – USD\$6,000:** Contribution in kind for a meeting of the Expert Groups on Chemical Substances and Pharmaceutical Products, covering food, audio-visual equipment and other logistical support.

b. **Regional Government of Lambayeque – USD\$2,600:** Contribution in kind for food, lodging, materials and other logistical support for the participation of officials from Mexicali to a roundtable in Lambayeque under the EULAC project.

11) Government of Uruguay – National Drug Board (JND): USD\$3,000

Contribution in kind for the EU-LAC roundtable in the city of Montevideo, covering materials and lodging of presenters.

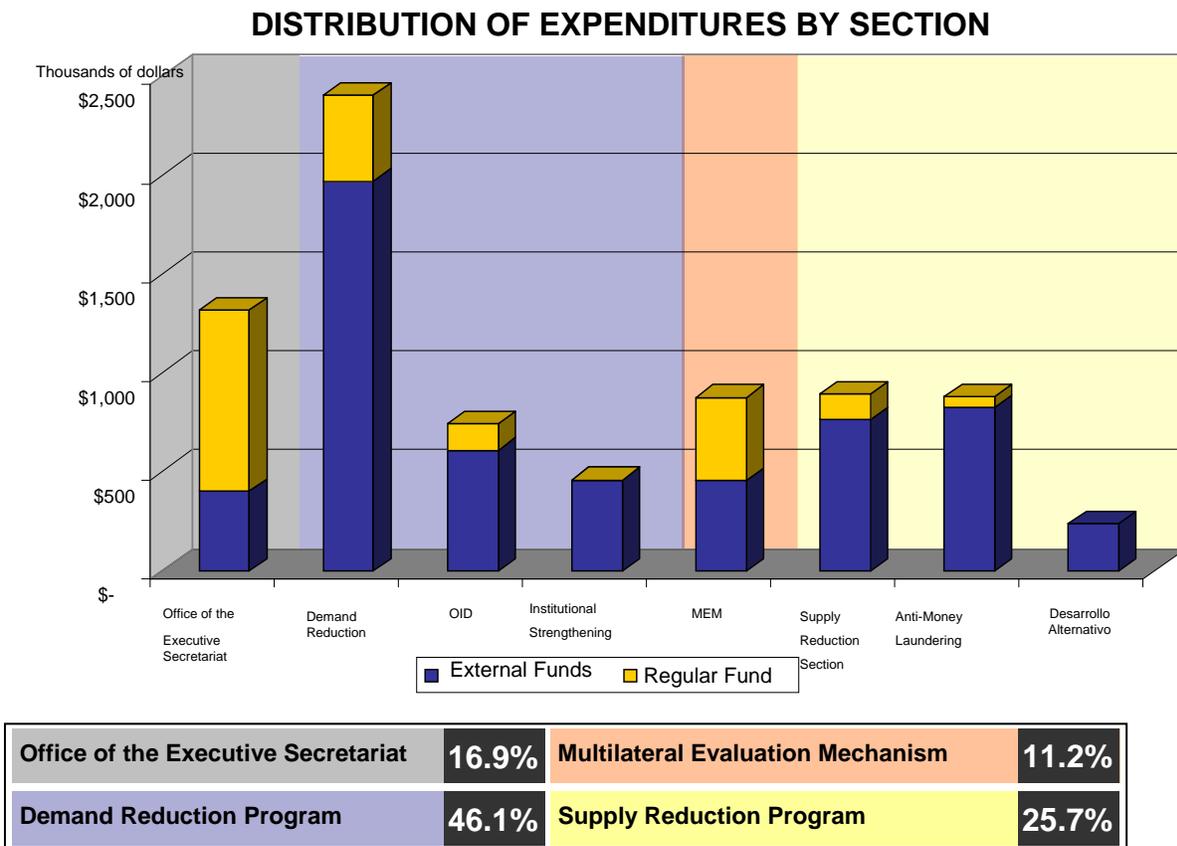
12) Government of Suriname – USD\$2,600

Contribution in kind of the city of Paramaribo y the Court System for the roundtable with the city of Ghent under the EU-LAC project, covering the costs of food and lodging participant and other logistical support.

D. CICAD PROGRAM EXECUTION DURING 2009

During 2009, expenditures for a total of USD\$7,793,234 were made in CICAD programs. A total of USD\$5,710,894 came from external funds and USD\$2,082,349 came from the OAS Regular Fund. The following graphic shows the distribution of expenditures by CICAD program.

Graphic 3

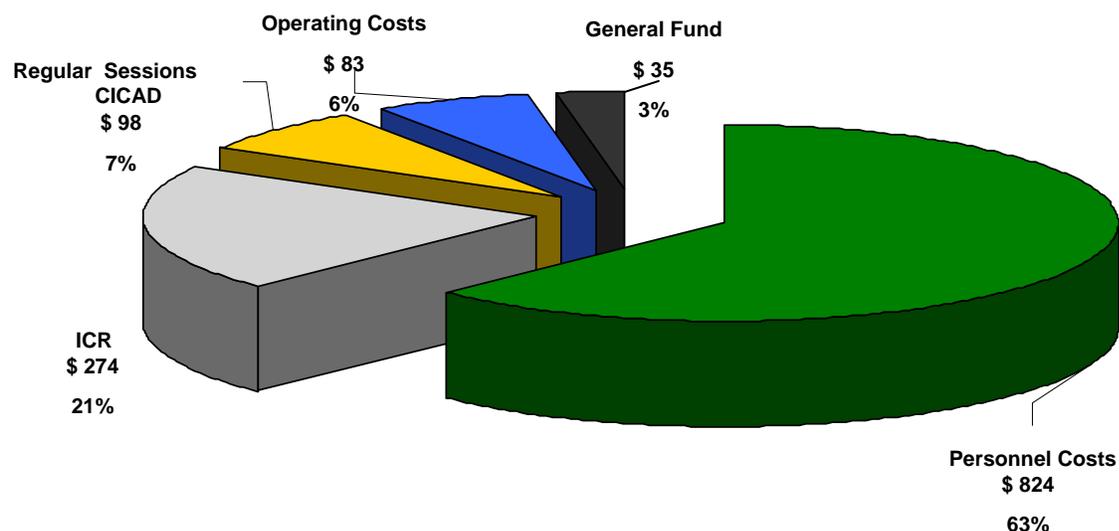


Approximately US\$1.3 million (16.9%) was spent by the Office of the Executive Secretary, which is composed of the Office of the Executive Secretary itself, the support areas (administrative office, technology support and communications), and for the holding of the Commission’s statutory meetings.

Graphic 4 presents the percentage distribution of expenditures made in 2009 within the Executive Secretariat, which correspond to: personnel of the Office of the Executive Secretariat financed with the Regular Fund (63% - seven positions), the payment of indirect cost recovery (ICR) on the external funds received registered within the CICAD General Fund (21%), the holding of two regular sessions of CICAD (7%), operating costs (6%) and General Fund expenditures (3%).

Graphic 4

DISTRIBUTION OF EXPENDITURES - EXECUTIVE SECRETARIAT
(Thousands of USD\$)



The total of USD\$3.6 million (46.1%) presented under Demand Reduction as of 2009 covered the Demand Reduction section itself, including Educational Development, the Inter-American Observatory on Drugs and the Institutional Strengthening section.

During the same period, the Multilateral Evaluation Mechanism finished with the phase of implementation of recommendations of the Fourth Evaluation Round and stated the phase of full evaluation of the Fifth Evaluation Round, using USD\$874,845 for the process. The cost of projects stemming from MEM recommendations are accounted for under the program areas responsible for executing them.

For the programs listed under Supply Reduction, executed by the sections of Supply Reduction itself, Alternative Development, Legal Development and Anti-Money Laundering, USD\$2.0 million were spent.

Of the USD\$5,710,894 in external funds received in 2009 (represented by the blue bars in Graphic 3), the OAS General Secretariat retained the total of USD \$637,454 to partially offset the indirect costs assumed in support to externally funded projects. Of these USD \$637,640, the General Secretariat allocated USD\$307,520 back to the CICAD Executive Secretariat to cover general administrative expenditures that could not be attributed to a specific externally funded project.

E. RESULTS OF THE STRATEGY TO OBTAIN EXTERNAL FUNDING

At the start of 2009, it was expected that CICAD would receive cash contributions from external sources and the OAS Regular fund for US\$7.3 million. However, efforts made in 2008 and 2009 to raise financial resources permitted CICAD to receive a total of US\$8.2 million.

The efforts to encourage member states to make contributions to CICAD also yielded positive results in 2009. CICAD received cash contributions from nine member states, three more than in 2008. For 2010, it

is expected that these member states will maintain their contributions and others will join this shared effort to provide the CICAD Executive Secretariat with the resources to comply with the mandates from the OAS General Assembly and the Commission, among others.

For 2010, CICAD will receive two important contributions that should have been registered in the fourth quarter of 2009: the contribution from the AECID of US\$485,000 approximately (Euros €383,361) as the second disbursement for the SAVIA project and the second disbursement of Canada's annual contribution, USD\$475,000 approximately (CAD\$489,249).

Adding the contributions mentioned above, cash contributions are foreseen to total USD\$4,665,000 and the Regular Fund budget approved by the General Assembly for the same period, the amount of USD\$1,966,000. Therefore, it is estimated that there will be cash resources for a total of USD\$6,661,000 as income in 2010 for the Commission's programs.

The Executive Secretariat will be able to continue technical assistance and the programs that are currently underway in 2010, but it still requires financial contributions and additional investments from the member states for CICAD initiatives, whether it be through matching national funds or other contribution methods, to ensure the continuity of CICAD programs in 2010 and beyond.

The Executive Secretariat will continue its strategy to obtain resources, seeking the commitment of member states, the cooperation of Permanent Observers and the strengthening of strategic alliances with other institutions in 2010 with the purpose of improving the impact of CICAD initiatives.